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President Ronald Reagan strained to hear a reporter's question following a White House meeting on Tuesday with the prime minister of Turkey, Turgut Ozal. Next to Mr. Reagan were, from left to right, his secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger Jr.; the presidential chief of staff, Donald T. Regan; and the secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

Summit Expected In Fall

U.S. Officials Point to UN Visit By Gorbachev

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials say they expect a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, this fall in Washington or New York.

The officials emphasized Tuesday that no date or site for a summit had been set and said that further diplomatic exchanges were needed before a meeting could be arranged. But, they said, one possibility was a meeting about Oct. 24 if Mr. Gorbachev attended a special observance in New York that day commemorating the founding of the United Nations.

In an interview Monday, Mr. Reagan said that Mr. Gorbachev had replied to his invitation for a summit meeting in Washington; other officials termed the reply positive but said that Mr. Gorbachev had not designated a date or place.

At a White House ceremony on Tuesday for the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, a television reporter asked Mr. Reagan about the summit meeting: "Whose court is the ball in?"

"Theirs," Mr. Reagan replied.

Pending a more specific Soviet reply, administration officials tried publicly Tuesday to dampen summit expectations.

"There are no negotiations for a summit," said the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes. "There have been no discussions about arrangements for a summit, no meeting set, no time set, nothing along those lines. Nothing has taken

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Police Said to Break Up Rally As Sudan Unions Stage Strike

SUNA statement was not possible in Khartoum were said to have used tear gas Wednesday to disperse an unauthorized demonstration in the Sudanese capital after professional unions issued a one-day strike to demand that President Gaafar Nimeiri resign.

The Sudanese news agency, SUNA, said in a statement monitored in London that there were no casualties but that leaders of the march were arrested. It said the marchers included bank employees, doctors, lawyers, engineers and students.

The statement did not say what the demonstrators were protesting.

Major General Nimeiri, who has been the Sudanese president since 1969, is currently on a visit to the United States.

International telephone operators in Cairo said that connections with Khartoum were down and that the problem was in Khartoum. They said they did not know the cause. Telec calls were met with the reply, "No circuits."

In London, the British Foreign Office said that the situation in Khartoum was relatively calm, with no reason to believe that dramatic events were occurring.

A Foreign Office source said it had contact with Khartoum and speculated that the nondiplomatic communications problems might be because communications workers had joined the anti-government rally.

Earlier this week, doctors organized the one-day strike and demonstration for Wednesday with the declared aim of toppling the country's pro-American president.

The doctors' union had elicited support from other professional groups, including lawyers, engineers, university professors and judges.

The Sudanese news agency said Wednesday:

"A number of doctrinaire students gathered this morning in a march led by bank employees, doctors, lawyers and engineers in Khartoum. Security men dispersed the march and arrested its leaders and instigators."

In a statement to SUNA, an official source said security men explained to the marchers that this was an illegal march because permission had not been obtained.

The source added that security forces used tear gas to disperse the march and that there were no casualties.

Independent verification of the

Jordanian Embassy in Italy Attacked

Reuters

ROME — A man claiming to be a member of the Palestinian Black September guerrilla group fired a bazooka on Wednesday at the Jordanian Embassy here, police said.

It was the second attack on Jordanian property in the Italian capital in two weeks. No injuries were reported.

Police arrested the man. They said the missile was fired from a hand-held weapon in a square about 200 meters (220 yards) from the embassy building in the Paroli district, where many foreign missions are located.

The rocket narrowly missed the embassy offices on the top floor of the five-story building and hit an apartment below, blowing out a window.

The man dropped the bazooka and fled, but guards at the state electric company stopped and held him until police arrived.

The man said he was a Palestinian and a member of Black September, police said. The same group claimed responsibility for attacks in which five persons were injured in the offices of Alia, the Jordanian national airline, in Rome, Athens and Nicosia on March 21.

Police said the man identified himself as Ahmad Mimour, 20, and that he told them he had arrived in Italy on March 27.

Faud Bitar, a representative of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Idea That Life Began In Clay Gets Support

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

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In their analysis of common ceramic clay, the scientists said they had found evidence that "mistakes" made normally and repeatedly in the formation of clay crystals presumably create the conditions by which the material traps energy and holds it for perhaps thousands of years. Such defects in the clay microstructure could also sites for storing information necessary to direct the chemical reactions and organize the eventual proto-organisms.

So, if the theory can be confirmed, it would seem that an accumulation of chemical mistakes led to life on Earth. The

theory is also evocative of the biblical account of the Creation. In Genesis, it is written: "And the Lord God formed man of dust of the ground," and in common usage this primordial dust is called clay.

The chemists and biologists who made the discovery, however, emphasized that their findings did not prove the clay-life theory but did make it a more reasonable explanation worthy of further research.

The research was conducted by a team of scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California, where studies of the origin of life have been under way for years, in part to learn how to search for life on other worlds. The leader was Dr. Lelia Coyne, a research associate at Ames and also at San Jose State University. She described the findings, the result of research begun in the 1970s, at a symposium held at Ames and in a telephone interview.

Commenting on the report by telephone from Ames, Dr. Graham Cairns-Smith of the University of Glasgow in Scotland, who first proposed the clay-life hypothesis in the 1960s, said: "It's another talent that the clay has. It's the kind of thing you need if you are to run a chemical factory."

According to the doctor's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

theory is also evocative of the biblical account of the Creation. In Genesis, it is written: "And the Lord God formed man of dust of the ground," and in common usage this primordial dust is called clay.

The changes will be sent for approval next week to the Socialist-dominated National Assembly, where it is virtually certain to pass.

Under the new system of electing the assembly, all political parties will present lists of candidates in each of the country's 99 administrative regions, or departments. The seats in each department will then be allotted to each party's list in proportion to its share of the vote in that department.

Based on current polls, analysts predict that the new system will produce an assembly with a majority consisting of the two main opposition parties, the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic, led by the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, and the Union for French Democracy, led by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former president.

But this theoretical conservative majority is narrower than it would be under the present system, which is weighted to turn small margins in the popular vote into substantial parliamentary majorities.

A Republican Senate trade expert said Mr. Yentler, 54, had the strongest trade background of any of the more than 20 dozen candidates considered by the White House.

The old system favored large parliamentary majorities because elections involved two rounds, forcing smaller parties to lead their support to larger ones whose candi-



Interior Minister Pierre Joxe and Social Affairs Minister Georges Dufoix discussed Wednesday in Paris the government's plan to change rules governing French elections.

Japanese Jarred by U.S. Mood

Tokyo Sending Official to U.S. To Argue Case

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The government, reacting to the growing mood for protectionist trade legislation in the United States, said Wednesday it was sending the deputy foreign minister, Reishi Teshima, to Washington to argue Japan's case.

The trip was ordered by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe after the U.S. Senate's Finance Committee approved a bill that would require President Ronald Reagan to take action against Japan if its trade surplus with the United States is not reduced.

The Senate committee voted, 12-4, for mandatory tariffs and quotas unless Japan further opened its markets to U.S. products.

The House of Representatives approved a nonbinding resolution Tuesday, 394-19, that urged President Reagan to take "all appropriate action" to gain new markets for U.S. products.

The Japanese government issued a formal statement Wednesday condemning the Senate bill, calling it "a threat to the entire free trade system." The statement expressed hope that Congress would not pass the bill.

The statement, issued by the chief cabinet secretary, Takaaki Fujimura, said Japan had moved quickly to deregulate its telecommunications market and that new regulations that came into effect Monday made Japan "second only after the U.S. in the world" in liberalization.

"Japan has accomplished deregulation in about three years, while it took the past 10 years in the U.S. to accomplish such deregulation," the statement said.

Senior members of the governing Liberal Democratic Party were reported to be discussing inviting about 30 to 50 members of Congress to visit Japan this month to view, first hand, its economic system.

Both steps appeared to grow from Japan's long-standing contention that trade tensions are, to a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Congress Lauds Choice Of U.S. Trade Delegate

By Rudy Abramson

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The planned nomination of Clayton Yeutter, the president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, as U.S. special trade representative has been greeted with enthusiasm on Capitol Hill, especially among farm state lawmakers.

President Ronald Reagan announced the nomination Tuesday, and White House officials said they expected him to be routinely approved by the Senate.

Representative Ed Zschau, Democrat of California, who has battled to open foreign markets to his district in California's Silicon Valley, said he was optimistic that Mr. Yeutter would follow the lead of his predecessor, William E. Brock, in pressing for freer trade with the Japanese and others.

Before becoming president and chief executive officer of the Chicago exchange, Mr. Yeutter served in the Nixon and Ford administrations in trade and agricultural posts, including deputy special trade representative.

Key members of Congress praised his appointment.

"He knows the players and the players," said Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

"He knows first-hand the need for vigorous export markets," said the Senate majority leader, Robert Dole, Republican of Kansas, and was involved in early negotiations with the Japanese on allowing American automobiles into Japanese markets.

"He is very much a free trader," said a longtime Washington acquaintance. "He is not a protectionist by any stretch of the imagination."

Mr. Yeutter grew up in Nebraska and for several years ran a 2,500-acre (1,000-hectare) farm and feed-



Clayton Yeutter

er cattle business while at the same time teaching at the University of Nebraska. As deputy special trade representative, he took part in trade talks with the Soviet Union and was involved in early negotiations with the Japanese on allowing American automobiles into Japanese markets.

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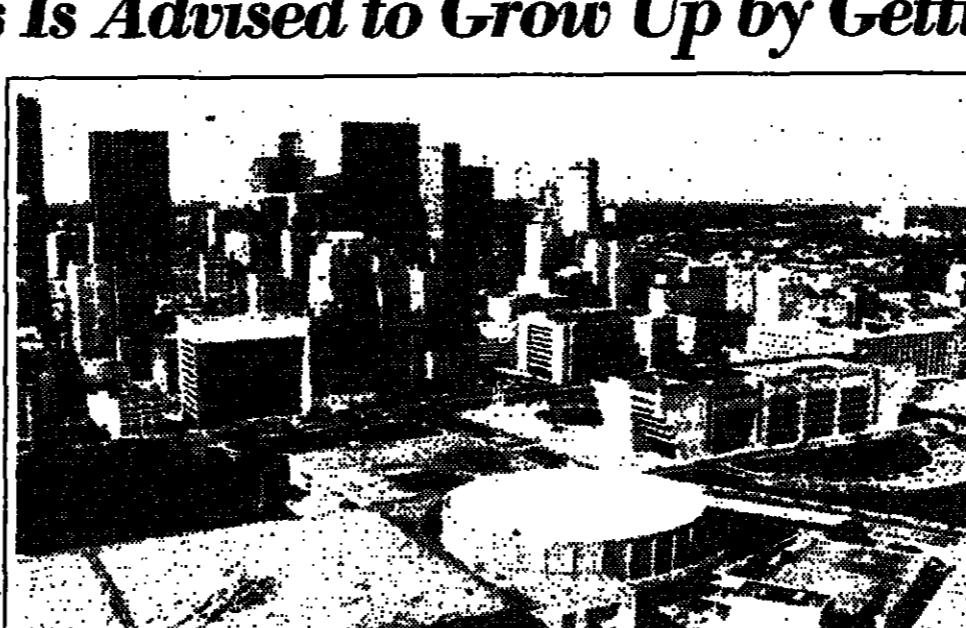
There are other explanations for Dallas not having benches. "A lot of people in Dallas think you can't sit, because sitting means you're not working," said Bill Marvel, architecture critic for the Dallas Times Herald newspaper.

But attitudes may be changing. Developers of skyscrapers in Dallas have started including plazas in their "amenities packages." They have decided that it is good business, just as the city fathers have decided that building a downtown arts district is good business. This is a city that wants to be taken seriously, and, if art and plazas are the ticket, it will pay.

"I'd do anything you want to help the Dallas Symphony," went the well-known quote from the former mayor and civic booster, R.L. Thornton. "Just don't make me go."

But this can be said for Dallas: when it gets a notion, there is no stopping it. Ten years ago it built the world's biggest airport; five years ago it started to lurch onto the arts. Next, who knows? A little funkiness?

Self-Conscious Dallas Is Advised to Grow Up by Getting Down to Earth



Many of the respondents to a poll could not name any location in the center of Dallas.

After suburban malls were well established, it is inhabited by office workers and more strollers.

His prescription was delivered in recent lectures at the Dallas Public Library. It amounted to an impas-

able response from 44 was, in fact, desirable.

The respondents identified Thanksgiving Square, a one block park in the middle of downtown, as their favorite outdoor spot. The park's gates are locked at 5 P.M. each day for insurance reasons, and a new skyscraper across the street blocks out the sun for hours each afternoon.

"I must say, you're too easy on developers here," chided Mr. Whyte.

Last year, he recommended that one of Dallas's sleek and monumental public places, the concrete plaza of the City Hall building designed by the architect, I.M. Pei, be warmed up with pavilions and food kiosks.

Nothing doing. "The reaction was, 'We don't want to profane the sacred place,'" Mr. Whyte said.

He said that even though progress was being made, he was amazed at the scarcity of places to sit downtown, a lack he attributed to the Southwest's outsized fear of "undesirables," or street people.

He said he thought that such undesirables as vendors or newspaper stands or anything else that

INSIDE

Turkey's prime minister, in Washington, has been promised continued arms aid by President Reagan.

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Gains in farm technology soon will bring more milk and grain to bulging U.S. warehouses.

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The Soviet Politburo has ordered high schools to train students to use computers.

Page 5.

Deep drilling in the Earth's crust may answer questions about the continents.

Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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Turkish Leader Hears Reagan Pledge to Keep Up Military Aid Level

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has told Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey that the administration remains committed to high levels of military aid for his country.

Mr. Reagan also said that he would use his influence to block congressional efforts to reduce aid to Turkey.

In remarks at the White House on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan told Mr. Ozal: "You're a good friend and an important ally." He welcomed economic changes set in motion by Mr. Ozal and said the United States was determined to help Turkey achieve a rapid modernization of its armed forces.

Mr. Ozal, noting that he was the first Turkish leader to visit the United States in 14 years, discussed his government's problems with Greece, which like Turkey is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He said, according to a participant in the talks, that he had been trying to "cool down the disputes and rhetoric." Mr. Ozal had said that "he was looking for a more stable relationship with Athens, but noted the difficulties with the current government in Athens," the source said.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece has declared that Greece's chief security problems are not with the Communist countries to the north but with Turkey, to the east. He has been highly critical of the United States for not

taking Greece's security concerns about Turkey seriously.

Mr. Reagan, according to an American participant in the talks, said the United States also "has frictions with the government in Greece."

The problems were underscored by an unusual effort by the Greek government to denigrate Mr. Ozal's government during his visit. The Greek ambassador, George Papoulias, said Monday that Turkey was not sincere in seeking to ease tensions.

A Washington public relations company, registered to the Greek government, distributed "fact sheets" listing Greece's grievances against Turkey, which stem to a great extent from disputes in the Aegean Sea.

Mr. Ozal's visit also rekindled the highly charged debate between Armenians and Turks over the killings of Armenians during World War I by the Ottoman Turks. Armenian terrorists have killed Turkish diplomats around the world in recent years in retaliation.

The administration is trying to persuade Congress not to adopt a resolution that would mark April 24 as a National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man and calling on the president to memorialize all victims of genocide, especially "people of Armenian ancestry who were victims of the genocide perpetrated in Turkey."

The most immediate problem for Turkish-American relations is the administration's effort to persuade Congress to end its insistence that military aid to Turkey and Greece be maintained at a 10-to-7 ratio.

Arguing that Turkey has more legitimate military needs than Greece and noting the problems with Mr. Papandreou, who has threatened to close U.S. bases in a few years when current accords expire, the administration is seeking about \$785 million in military aid to Turkey for 1986 while keeping Greece at \$500 million.

But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted last week to cut the Turkish aid to \$715 million.

Mr. Reagan told Mr. Ozal that "the United States remains committed to high levels of security assistance to Turkey to speed up the modernization of your armed forces and to support your economic reform program."

"I will continue to urge the Congress to fund my full security assistance to Turkey for 1986," he said.

The two men also discussed the Cyprus question, and Mr. Reagan praised conciliatory Turkish gestures last year at UN-sponsored negotiations that failed to achieve progress.

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Former President Jimmy Carter in Washington this week.

U.S. Officials Expect Summit in Fall

(Continued from Page 1)
place now and I don't know of any specific plans for any meetings or arrangements."

Nonetheless, officials who spoke on condition they not be identified were optimistic about prospects for a summit. Mr. Reagan said Monday that he was hopeful.

U.S. and European officials said it was unlikely that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev would meet in Helsinki this August when high-ranking officials of several nations open the General Assembly.

Officials said a summit probably would be a wide-ranging meeting and not limited to discussing nucle-

ar weapons, which the superpowers are negotiating in Geneva.

Discussing the strategy of both sides in these talks, Mr. Reagan's special adviser on arms control, Edward L. Rowley, said in speech in St. Louis on Monday that the Russians were "diverting attention" from U.S. efforts to limit offensive nuclear weapons by concentrating on the president's advocacy of a missile defense sys-

tem.

"Rather than allow the Soviets to

divert attention from this objective" of limiting offensive weapons "by focusing on the defense and space issue, where systems don't even exist, we should work at reaching agreements aimed at reducing nuclear arms which do exist," Mr. Rowley said.

Mr. Reagan said in a speech last week that the ultimate impact of his defense proposal, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, would be to make offensive nuclear weapons more negotiable.

Carter Urges Reagan To Extend Arms Treaty When It Expires Dec. 31

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Former President Jimmy Carter has called on President Ronald Reagan to extend the limits of the second strategic arms limitation talks treaty when it expires Dec. 31.

He said that failure to do so "would be a very negative signal to the world that our interest in arms control is not sincere."

Mr. Carter, who negotiated and signed the unratified treaty with the Soviet Union, said Tuesday in an interview that his first preference would be for Mr. Reagan to ask for Senate ratification of the 1979 treaty, popularly known as SALT-2, and to propose to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, that the document be extended for five years.

Mr. Carter said that this "wouldn't be an embarrassing reversal for the Reagan administration" even though Mr. Reagan consistently opposed the treaty, because the administration for the past four years has pledged not to undercut the treaty.

If Mr. Reagan declines to seek

ratification and a formal extension, Mr. Carter said, "a verbal agreement could be reached quite easily with the Soviets that the terms of the treaty be extended and observed on both sides, as has been the case in the last five years."

Any clear departure from the treaty limits, whether before or after its expiration date at the end of this year, Mr. Carter said, would mean removal of limits that have been deemed advisable "even by Reagan" and by the three successors to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader who signed the document with Mr. Carter.

Mr. Reagan has declined to say whether the United States will continue its policy of not undercutting the treaty limits when a new Trident nuclear missile submarine goes into service late this year. To maintain the limits, the administration would have to compensate for this addition by destroying older weapons.

Mr. Carter was in Washington on a promotion tour for a new book, "The Blood of Abraham: Insights into the Middle East." He made the following points in an interview:

• Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative for a space-based missile defense, added to the already complex business of U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations, creates an "almost insuperable" obstacle to an agreement.

• The United States should encourage movement in the Middle East peace process by the diplomatic intervention of Mr. Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz or someone like former President Gerald R. Ford or former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Any lesser figure would be ignored by the contentious parties in the region.

• The time has come for the United States to explore the peace process with Palestinians, including Palestine Liberation Organization adherents who may be part of a Jordanian delegation in Middle East peace talks. Mr. Carter said this could be done while maintaining the letter of the 1973 U.S. pledge to Israel not to negotiate with or recognize the PLO until it changed its policy toward the Jewish state.

• A slow, methodical "easing out and reducing of American forces" in South Korea would still be "the right thing to do," Mr. Carter said. He said he has "never comprehended fully" a 1979 U.S. intelligence estimate that North Korean troop strength was much greater than previously projected, a report that caused Mr. Carter to suspend his decision to withdraw U.S. ground forces.

• Mr. Carter did not regard the revolution that overthrew President Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua in July 1979 as "a Communist revolution" and his administration tried "to bring the new Nicaraguan government into the democratic circle" and "not to drive them into the camp of Moscow."

Mr. Carter said there's been a great exaggeration, primarily from President Reagan, about Nicaragua's political alignment. "It's not a Communist nation," he said. "It probably has as much free enterprise, private ownership as exists in Great Britain."

• The Democratic Party will regain control of the Senate in the 1986 congressional elections and has a good chance of regaining the presidency in 1988 with a middle-of-the-road candidate and philosopher.

Mr. Carter said he recommends economic conservatism, including reductions in the federal deficit, deregulation of industry and defense budget growth of 2 to 3 percent yearly, in a mixture with liberal goals such as human rights, civil rights, environmental efforts and arms control.

■ Carter Tells of Warnings

Mr. Carter said that when the American hostages were seized in Tehran in November 1979, he quietly warned Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that if any Americans were injured or killed "we would respond with military attacks" against Iran, The Associated Press reported.

He said the warning was passed "through the actual leaders — not just the ambassadors — of Germany, Italy, France, Great Britain and Japan."

Probably as a result, Mr. Carter said, the Iranian revolutionary leader "never put a hostage on trial and never deliberately injured or killed a hostage."

Mr. Nakasone, chairman of the Senate subcommittee for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said he told the prime minister of "the frustration felt in Congress over Japan's trade surplus with the U.S., which reached \$37 billion last year and is expected to continue growing."

Mr. Nakasone made no reference to a bill introduced by Senator Murkowski, one of several aimed at Japan, which would place a surcharge of 20 percent or more on Japanese goods if the trade surplus did not sink below certain levels.

Senator Murkowski said that "meaningful progress" was being made by the Japanese government to get rid of protectionist regulations. But, he said, the Japanese private sector was not doing enough to increase imports and ease the surplus.

Mr. Teshima, the deputy foreign minister, has been in charge of negotiations with the United States over opening Japan's market in four specific sectors, including the divisive talks on telecommunications sales that are still in progress.

But these have never been tested because no recent French president has had to deal with a parliament dominated by the opposition.

WORLD BRIEFS

Papandreu to Call Early Election

ATHENS (AP) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has decided to call an early national election several months before his Socialist government's four-year term runs out later this year, a Greek government spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman, Dimitri Maroudas, said Mr. Papandreu would meet Thursday with the newly elected president, Christos Saratzakis, and ask him to dissolve Parliament "soon after it has approved planned constitutional amendments." He gave no date for the election, but government officials said it would be held in June or July.

Constitutional revisions, already submitted to Parliament and due to be voted on next week, must be approved by the 300-member house in two separate votes held one month apart. Elections can be held one month after Parliament is dissolved.

The spokesman cited the stalled Cyprus issue as a reason for calling an early election. "In the opinion of the premier, there are serious reasons for recourse to elections for national reasons, and these reasons concern the course of the Cyprus issue," Mr. Maroudas said.

Polish Communist Party Assails Pope

WARSAW (UPI) — Poland's Communist Party said Wednesday that Pope John Paul II had presented a distorted picture of Poland and given "shocking" publicity to the outlawed Solidarity union movement in an address to pilgrims.

The Communist Party weekly *Polityka* said that the pope, in a recent address to Polish pilgrims, had described Poland as divided between Solidarity supporters and groups sympathetic to four secret police officers convicted in the murder of the prominent priest, the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko.

The pope's statement made the shocking and groundless claim that the whole nation is made up either of followers of Popieluszko or of those who support a handful of his murderers," the article said. Father Popieluszko was kidnapped and murdered by secret police officers in October. Four secret police officers were tried and sentenced in February to long prison terms for the killing.

IRA Bomb Kills 2, Injures 9 in Newry

NEWRY, Northern Ireland (AP) — An car bomb planted by the Irish Republican Army exploded Wednesday outside the town courthouse, killing a policeman and a court security guard as it engulfed a police vehicle in flames, police said. Nine persons were injured.

The outlawed IRA claimed responsibility for the attack in Newry, which straddles the border with the Irish Republic, and where an IRA mortar attack on the police station on Feb. 28 killed nine officers.

Four police officers and five civilians suffered minor injuries and shock Wednesday, according to a local hospital administrator. Police officials in Belfast said the car containing the bomb was parked on the Newry-to-Belfast road outside Newry Magistrates Court, a few hundred yards from the police station.

Senate Panel Approves 21 More MXs

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Senate Armed Services Committee, in a closed session, has approved production of 21 more MX missiles in the 1986 military budget, rejecting Democratic efforts to cut the program more sharply, Senate aides said.

The action on Tuesday by the full committee, confirming a decision Monday by its strategic and theater nuclear forces subcommittee, was a reduction from the 48 the administration requested. All 10 Republicans on the panel voted for the missiles. All nine Democrats voted against them.

The administration wants to build 223 missiles, putting 100 into silos in the West and using the rest for test flights and spares. The decision was made after a succession of presidents considered, and abandoned, a variety of proposals to hide the missiles in multiple silos or move them around on trucks or airplanes.

Hanoi Is Said to Start Troop Pullout

BANGKOK (UPI) — Vietnam on Wednesday began the largest troop withdrawal it has ever made from Cambodia, bolstered by its successful offensive against Cambodian Khmer guerrillas, Radio Phnom Penh said, monitored in Bangkok.

The pullout of 15,000 "volunteer troops" was the fourth and largest Vietnamese troop withdrawal in four years, indicating the security situation in Cambodia was firmly under control. Radio Phnom Penh said, monitored in Bangkok.

Vietnamese guerrilla leaders on Wednesday issued a statement denouncing Vietnam's claim of a troop withdrawal, calling it "nothing more than a ploy to deceive international public opinion when in fact the enemy is simply proceeding to a troop rotation as was the case with previous so-called troop withdrawals."

Cameroon guerrilla leaders on Wednesday issued a statement denying Vietnam's claim of a troop withdrawal, calling it "nothing more than a ploy to deceive international public opinion when in fact the enemy is simply proceeding to a troop rotation as was the case with previous so-called troop withdrawals."

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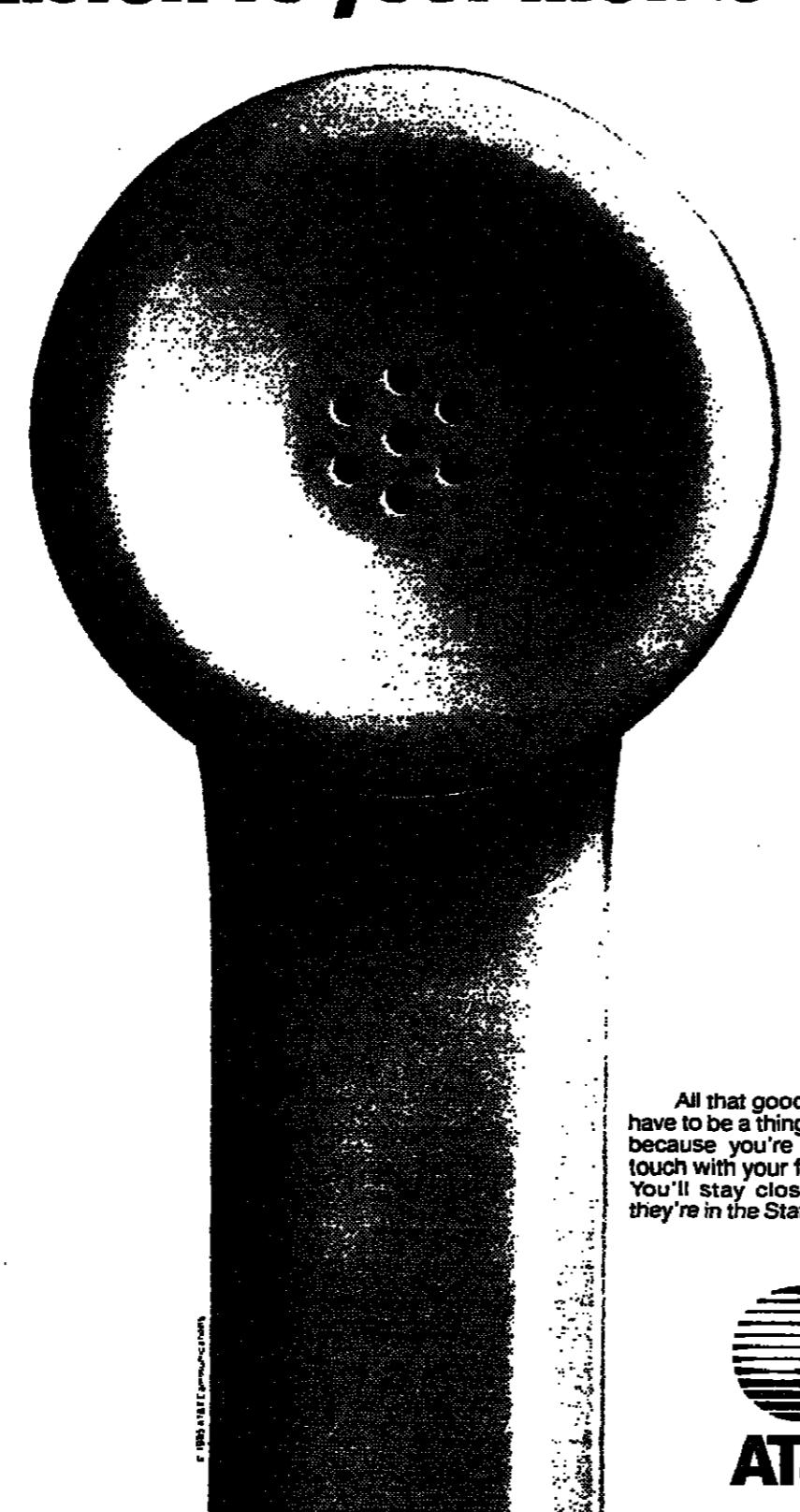
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Mr. Nakasone is personal

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<p

Election
Papandreu has decided to leave his Socialist government, a Greek government. Papandreu would never have planned to leave, but he was elected by Parliament and now he can be held responsible.

As a reason for the election, there are reasons, and these reasons, Maroulias said.

Assails Pope

Pope said Wednesday that the future of Poland and the union movement is at stake.

that the pope, in a recent speech, is divided between the secret police, the Reserve

nd groundless claim of Popieluszko or the article said. False secret police officers are still sentenced in Poland.

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Gains in Technology Soon to Bring More Milk and Grain to Bulging U.S. Warehouses

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

JTHACA, New York — Milk from the American cow feeds a nation and government warehouses. Now, research at Cornell University here indicates that by 1990, America's dairy herd may increase its output 20 percent through use of hormone developed through biotechnology.

The advent of bovine growth hormone, or bGH, is just one of many advances in plant and animal science that complicate the prob-

Farms in Crisis Policy at a Crossroads

Third of four articles

lems facing Congress and the executive branch this year as they prepare to rewrite basic farm legislation.

New production gains in milk and grains, coming on the heels of surprises that have pushed the cost of federal farm programs to record highs in recent years, could create major new strains on the country's agricultural structure.

But they also offer the possibility of vastly increased production that could feed many more of the world's hungry.

So, the problem facing policy-



The New York Times

makers is how to adapt U.S. farm policy to these fast-approaching and highly promising changes without creating additional upheaval in this troubled section of the economy.

Some examples of the changes in store for U.S. agriculture:

• The U.S. Agriculture Department says that improved animal technologies indicate "faster growth rates, less feed use per unit of output, increased disease resistance and more offspring per animal." These developments will affect farm and ranch operating costs, the need to grow additional grains and the availability of red meat in a United States, where per capita consumption has declined over the past decade.

• Work continues on a growth hormone that could help plants mature more quickly. Success would mean that crops could be grown where the climate now is too hostile much of the year.

• The long-heralded era of hybrid wheat has arrived, with a number of companies marketing limited supplies of high-yield seed. But wheat already is a big surplus crop, and average yields are increasing steadily with traditional seed.

The same technology that brought hybrid wheat, according to the Agriculture Department, apparently can be used to hybridize barley, another grain supported by

the federal farm program and a major ingredient in beer and livestock feed.

• New varieties of wheat have been marketed recently by a California company as a high-nutrition

alternative to the corn and soybeans typically fed livestock and poultry. This purple-seeded wheat reportedly yields up to 125 bushels an acre with irrigation. It also thrives in arid zones and could be an attractive crop for corn and wheat farmers in the Plains states, whose irrigation is fast depleting the mid-continent underground aquifer.

• Still other developments in wheat, combining better seed varieties and new planning techniques, indicate that farmers in the Northeast may soon achieve yields of 100 bushels an acre in an area that now averages 30 bushels. Extensive testing shows that these higher yields are readily attainable by most farmers.

None of these developments seems quite so immediate and threatening, at least to farmers and to the federal dairy support program that has governed the industry for 35 years, as the bovine growth hormone. Unlike other developments, bGH has the potential for almost immediate impact through its ability to stimulate large increases in milk production.

While questions remain about commercial production and federal approval of bGH, tests suggest that it could increase U.S. dairy production 20 percent nearly overnight. In the carefully managed Cornell dairy research herd, the top in-

creases are pushing 40 percent.

The prospect of large new supplies of milk adds another layer to the already perplexing situation in the dairy industry. A generous federal dairy support program, crafted largely by the dairy lobby, and other economic factors have led farmers to produce far more milk than the nation consumes. Buying and storing it cost the government more than \$6.1 billion over the last three

years.

As studies of bGH continue at Cornell, agricultural economists at the university are studying how the hormone might affect U.S. dairy-

ing.

Robert J. Kalter, the economist who heads the project, said New York dairy farmers surveyed by Cornell indicated that they would adopt the hormone quickly even if they had to inject it into each cow every day.

"The farmers that remain after three years will have an 80 percent or higher adoption rate," he said.

The best-managed commercial herds, in the view of the Cornell experts, will profit the most from bGH. That is another way of saying that farmers who are poor managers or heavily in debt could be overwhelmed by more efficient competitors.

If, as some research indicates,

feed rations must be increased as the hormone is used, then farmers

in high production-cost areas such as the Northeast, which imports much of its feed-grain from outside the region, would be at a competitive disadvantage.

A Cornell rural sociologist, Frederick H. Buttell, noted that "under the present federal dairy program with higher production there would be a fantastically high cost to the taxpayer."

He added that he found it ironic that farmers who use technological advances on behalf of their interests, indicate that on benefit from them. Technological change tends to be production-enhancing, putting downward pressure on prices. And abnormal profits are bid back into a farmer's assets, so he doesn't reap the full benefits of technology."

This will be the first major bio-

technology impact on agriculture, but it won't be as great as the hybrid wheat, rice and corn improvements that are sure to come," Mr. Buttell said.

Thursday: A harvest of tax breaks.

Minnesota Officials Fasting

United Press International

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — About 30 Democratic members of the Minnesota House of Representatives were fasting Wednesday in support of farmers seeking a one-year moratorium on mortgage foreclosures. None of the Republicans, who hold a 69-to-65 majority in the chamber, has taken part in the three-day fast.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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No Secrecy Act, Please

In February a British jury refused to convict a civil servant charged with violating the Official Secrets Act. That 1911 statute had been invoked against Clive Ponting, a senior official of the Defense Ministry who sent two government documents concerning the sinking of the Argentine cruiser *Belgrano* to a member of Parliament. The United States does not have such a broad secrecy law in this country, and we do not want one. Two recent events, however, raise the possibility that British-type restrictions might be adopted.

In an opinion released in Baltimore on March 15, U.S. District Court Judge Joseph H. Young ruled that a 1917 espionage law could be used to prosecute a civil servant who sent classified photographs to a magazine. The statute has never been used successfully to prosecute in such a situation. No foreign agents or spies were involved. The government did not need to prove that the defendant acted with intent to injure the United States — only that the material was properly classified and released without authority. Lawyers for the defendant, Samuel Loring Morrison, a naval intelligence analyst, argued that the government should be able to discipline or dismiss him for this act, but not to prosecute him criminally under the espionage law. Judge Young's ruling allows the case to go forward; if Mr. Morrison is convicted there will undoubtedly be an appeal. *For the moment there is some doubt about the breadth of the 1917 law and how the Reagan administration intends to use it.*

Within days of Judge Young's ruling, the

White House confirmed a report in The New York Times that the CIA has proposed a secrecy law potentially as sweeping as the old British statute. The bill would make it a crime for a government employee to disclose to the press or other unauthorized people any classified information "that reasonably could be expected to damage national security." The proposal is believed to cover disclosures by members of Congress as well as by employees of the executive branch but would not make the publication of such material a crime. A draft of the bill is being circulated for comment by the Justice, State and Defense departments, and the administration has not yet decided whether to send it to the Hill.

The arguments against sweeping secrecy laws are familiar and persuasive. The difficulty always arises in determining which information is potentially damaging to national security and which is simply embarrassing to the government in power. Which whistle blowers do a service by forwarding information to Congress and the press, and which — can you think of a single case? — actually put the United States in jeopardy?

In a society dependent on informed debate, the presumption must be that the work product of the government belongs to the people. The exceptions — real military secrets but not, for instance, cost overruns — must be few and far between and should be covered by carefully crafted statutes. Broad secrecy laws cripple a free society and must be resisted.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Now Back Down to Earth

During the close of the Cretaceous era some 65 million years ago, all dinosaurs disappeared from the Earth. Palaeontologists, the students of fossil life forms, have for decades debated inconclusively the reasons for that extinction, but five years ago their game was suddenly snatched away by two brash Berkeley scientists and a crowd of astronomers.

Luis Alvarez, a physicist, and his son Walter, a geologist, contend that a meteorite had slammed into the Earth raising such a storm of dust that the sun was blotted out and whole species of animals fell extinct worldwide. Stretching a provocative idea, other scientists claimed to discern a pattern in the fossil record: mass extinctions every 26 million years.

The notion of regular extinctions got astronomers excited because the deus ex machina that would be required to make giant meteorites crash into the Earth like clockwork every 26 million years would clearly reside in their province. Some posit that an unseen companion of the Sun, christened Nemesis, shakes loose comets each time it passes near a comet cloud. Others contend that the Sun, as it bobs

up and down through the plane of the galaxy, is buffeted by comets or dust clouds.

These are rich hypotheses. Why, then, without any further evidence, do they seem so unsatisfying? Perhaps because complex events seldom have simple explanations. Invoking regular squads of meteors to dispose of the dinosaurs and other vanished species is only to exchange one mystery for another.

Or closer scrutiny, the alleged repeating pattern of mass extinctions has faded. Dinosaurs and other vanished species did not turn feet-up in a day; some were in decline before the end of the Cretaceous. The thin layer of iridium that has been found in many geological strata dating back 65 million years could indeed have come from a meteorite, as the Alvarez suggest, but eruptions of volcanoes are now known to be sources of iridium too.

Terrestrial events, like volcanic activity or changes in climate or sea level, are immediate possible causes of mass extinctions. Astronomers should leave to astrologers the task of seeking the cause of Earthly events in the stars.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Reform Vote in El Salvador

The ballot box has yet to prove it is more powerful than the bullet in El Salvador. Nevertheless, the victory of President José Napoleón Duarte's Christian Democrats in Sunday's congressional and municipal elections is a convincing demonstration that the Salvadoran electorate wants this state of affairs to change.

It looks as though the Christian Democrats have roundly beaten the main right-wing parties and acquired a working majority in Congress. President Duarte can now rightly claim his moderate reformist policies, that include negotiating with the left-wing guerrillas to end the civil war, have been endorsed.

Now seems an ideal opportunity for the United States to use the very considerable influence it possesses in this tiny Central American country to ensure the military and the right-wing parties do not destabilize Mr. Duarte. The United States should encourage the military to realize that the popular vote for Mr. Duarte has strengthened his hand in talking toughly but honorably with the guerrillas.

— The Financial Times (London).

The fact that the Christian Democrats won in the face of difficult odds shows how effectively Mr. Duarte captured the imagination of his people last October when he dramatically offered to begin peace talks with the guerrillas fighting to overthrow his government. The outpouring of emotional support that followed his announcement, particularly the joyous mobs scenes during the opening round of peace talks in the village of La Palma, showed that Salvadorans are desperate for peace after five years of civil war and 50,000 deaths.

Mr. Duarte must now act on his electoral mandate before a counterattack from the right, which is still well financed and rigid in its refusal to accept the need for reform. He must certainly revive the judicial and land

reforms that the old National Assembly gutted. But it is more important that he renew the peace talks with the rebels as soon as possible. Only when the shooting stops can the difficult task of building a just society proceed.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Much will depend on the stand the United States takes toward Mr. Duarte. If he is to have much chance to carry on his mandate, he will need solid support from Washington, especially if he manages to resume dialogue with the guerrillas. Without that support, he will be hard put to impose his moderate reformist line against the coalition of conservatives and some elements in the military.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Put Famine Aid Above Politics

Bread for the World, an anti-hunger group, is making a valid point in complaining about the way African famine relief was held up in the recent controversy over how to help debt-ridden farmers in the United States. Several Democratic senators from farm states delayed famine relief legislation in an attempt to attach emergency credit assistance for U.S. farmers.

Bread for the World was joined in its complaint by several groups — Catholic Relief Services, CARE, Lutheran World Relief, World Vision, the National Farmers Union and the Rural Coalition.

Obviously many issues before Congress will become a part of partisan politics, whether it is highways or military bases in certain congressional districts. But issues like famine relief should remain above this kind of partisanship.

The United States appears selfish to the rest of the world with this kind of behavior in Congress. The response of the United States to starvation ought to be weighed on merits, not on political horse trading.

— The Indianapolis News.

FROM OUR APRIL 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Reno Rues Its Reputation

NEW YORK — Parties to prospective divorces are thoroughly alarmed over a bill which is to be introduced shortly into the Nevada Legislature raising the period of residence [for divorce eligibility] in Reno from six months to one year. The good folk of Nevada declare that their State has achieved an enviable notoriety and that it is time it was noted for something other than its divorce colony. A journalist asks, "What would our newspapers do without Reno? Even the most Puritanical never fail to read the message from that city if only for the pleasant sensation of being shocked." The writer predicts that Reno will fall into the monotonous oblivion into which Sioux Falls has already sunk.

1935: Warsaw Shies From Pact

WARSAW — The result of Anthony Eden's visit, looked at from any other than the German angle, gives little satisfaction. The British statesman desired a definite "yes" or "no" to the proposed pact of mutual assistance in Eastern Europe. The communiqué issued after talks with Foreign Minister Beck was of a nebulous and evasive character. It apparently means "no" to the Eastern pact without saying so. It is explained from the Polish side that this country desires to cooperate with Great Britain in the consolidation of European peace. Poland stands to lose more by a war than any other European country, but feels that by accepting the pact it would expose itself to the full fury of German expansionist activity.

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Exit Major Nicholson, On With Detente

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The Soviets murdered a U.S. officer on March 24 but they promise not to bear a grudge about it. The American side promises to work with them to prevent such "episodes." Detente is back and standing tall.

The Soviets have been intimately involved in killing scores of thousands of U.S. servicemen, but generally have used Korean and Vietnamese surrogates. Still, who will remember Army Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr. a month from now?

Who remembers Peter Fechter? He was shot in 1962 while trying to climb the Berlin Wall and was left, like Major Nicholson, to bleed, while persons eager to help were kept away at gunpoint. Today the Wall is a state-of-the-art killing machine with automated firing devices. Behind the Wall is a U.S. Embassy. "Normalization."

The Soviet empire requires low-tech murder, too. The day after an Afghan officer led a defection from a convoy reinforced by Soviet troops, the Soviet troops arrested 40 civilians. Patrick David, a doctor with Aide Médicale Internationale, told Helsinki Watch: "They tied them up and piled them like wood. Then they poured gasoline over them and burned them alive."

The Soviet empire is based on murder, retail as well as wholesale. A Polish priest is murdered by secret police wholly subservient to the KGB. The attack on the pope is organized by Bulgarian secret police subservient to the KGB. The Soviets watch Major Nicholson bleed for an hour, and the problem is a misunderstanding: If we can just prove our benign intentions ...

In 1982 a French officer operating under the 1947 agreements that covered Major Nicholson's activities was killed when his car was run off the road by East German forces. British officers operating under the agreements have been involved in suspicious "accidents."

Six days after Major Nicholson was shot, and on the day he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery within sight of the office where Secretary of State George Shultz met Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin, those two men discussed having discussions to prevent such "episodes." It was "murder" one day, an "episode" the next at a State Department dissolving in pleasure because the Soviets had agreed to cooperate.

Will the murder interrupt even momentarily the talks whereby America gets the Soviets to agree to allow U.S. taxpayers to subsidize, with credits, the sale of high technology to the Soviet

war machine? No. So mesmerized is the administration by the arms control "process" that it is too paralyzed to respond even to murder, lest a response jeopardize that "process."

Historians may conclude that it was during this administration that the United States conclusively lost the Cold War. By "lost" I mean forfeited the last chances to embody in action correct thinking about the Soviet threat.

This severe judgment is justified in spite of the fact — actually, because of the fact — that this administration is wiser than its recent predecessors were and probably than its successors will be. It is the wisest America has had in generations. Measured against the task, it is unsatisfactory.

This conclusion is compelled by things done and left undone, from the failure to use the weapon of enforced debt default against the Polish regime to the current squandering of energy on the charade of arms control. The debacle of policy toward Poland demonstrated the degree to which a conservative administration is incapable of subordinating commerce to geopolitics. The Carteresque elevation of arms control to the rank of centerpiece in U.S.-Soviet relations demonstrates the degree to which democracies allow their wishes to control their thoughts.

One week after Major Nicholson bled to death, Mr. Reagan called the killing "cold-blooded murder." There has not even been a Soviet apology. Has Mr. Reagan asked for one? If not, why not? If he has asked, what price will he make the Soviets pay for refusing — for compounding cold-blooded murder with ostentatious disdain for the murdered officer's commander in chief?

Washington Post Writers Group.

Let America Not Disinvest in South Africa's Mess

By Alan Paton

DURBAN, South Africa — They write to me from the United States, they come to see me, they call me long-distance. Some of them are my friends, and they are anxious about me and my family. They want to know if South Africa is blowing up. Why do the police kill so many black people? Is it civil war? Is this the end? Is this the revolution?

I hope that some of them will read these words. They are not meant to disturb or to reassure. They are meant to state the plain and simple truth as seen by one who has lived in this strange country for 82 years, who belongs to no party, who holds no ideology, who doesn't believe in Utopia, who holds firm beliefs about the rule of law and the total freedom of the citizen under the law.

At the moment, our country is in a hell of a mess. This mess is physically encountered in what are called the black townships. The black people, who live there work in the factories, the offices, the shops of the white towns. Their relations with white people are often good. But they hate the laws that control their lives, and it is a bitter hatred.

These hated laws are the laws of apartheid. But, more profoundly, they are the laws of conquest, the laws made by the conqueror for the conquered. They are the laws made by whites for blacks, and they control movement, work, place of residence and other innumerable matters.

These laws affect some white people, but only minimally. Very few white people have to enter black areas to work; most black people have to enter white areas to work. Black people experience an amount of police surveillance unknown to the vast majority of white people.

In 1960 (at the Sharpeville massacre), in 1976 (in the riots in Soweto) and now in 1985 (at the funerals in

Uitenhage) black people have come into conflict with the police, and many have died. Nineteen died in Uitenhage with a small number of police officers confronting some thousands of blacks who refused to halt their procession. If the Uitenhage incident were isolated, it would not have attracted world attention, but it is only one of many. We appear to be entering a period of endemic unrest and violence. The country is in a state of deep depression.

Our President, P.W. Botha, has appointed an urgent commission of inquiry, headed by an eminent judge, to look into the Uitenhage shooting. To me, the incident reveals two things — that the training of our police officers in riot duties leaves a great deal to be desired, and secondly, that the selection process for police candidates is equally defective.

During the last century there was a long series of frontier wars between Afrikaner trekkers, or frontiersmen, going north, and African tribes coming south. The memory of these wars lies deep in the Afrikaner mind, and some of our white policemen think they are still fighting them. The civil control of the police — exercised by the minister of law and order (formerly justice) — has left much to be desired. It has — to a large extent, but not entirely — been the control of black people by white authority.

I now come to the heart of my subject — and I will undoubtedly antagonize some readers. It is one of the great ironies of my political life that, just as the Afrikaner nationalist is at last beginning to realize that the time of conquest has gone and that the time to undo conquest has come, and just as he is taking his first tottering step toward the undoing, he is confronted by this violent manifestation of black hatred of his apartheid laws.

What will come of this confrontation? I do not believe that he will give up his limited efforts at "reform." It is, however, very possible that he will lose more of his fellow Afrikaner nationalists to the extreme right. The future is hard and challenging. I cannot tell you what it will be, and no one else can either.

I have a word to say to those Americans who think they can hasten the "day of liberation" by damaging the South African economy, as, for example, by disinvestment. I do not think that damaging our economy will help us to do better. It will do material harm to many black people. Americans ought to be told that they are going to bring hunger and suffering to many black people.

One often hears black South Africans cry: "We don't mind suffering. We are used to it." But this cry usually comes from those articulate blacks who will suffer least, as a Christian, will have nothing to do with disinvestment. To believe that disinvestment will bring our government to its knees is to believe nonsense.

What would happen if the West withdrew from us completely? (Except for trade in a few strategic minerals, of course.) What would happen if the West left South Africa in a vacuum? Who would fill the vacuum? Readers can have one guess.

Must Americans leave us alone to our own sweet way? Certainly not. The Afrikaner nationalist boasts that he is an African but is much more a man of the West. He is very sensitive to the moral judgment of the West. He is more sensitive to it now than at any other time in my 82 years. He is certainly less arrogant than he was 30 years ago. He is ready to listen to righteous judgment, but reacts negatively to self-righteous denunciation.

The economic power of America is awesome, but Americans must underestimate their moral power. The one thing they mustn't do is to isolate us from the world. That would bring danger to us all.

As I put down my pen, it is announced that our minister of law and order has clamped down on meetings by 29 organizations. It will achieve nothing except to strengthen opposition. I believe that the Afrikaner nationalist government is facing the crisis of its life. So are we all here in South Africa.

Nicaragua: A Crusade Or a Trap?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's highly charged remarks about Nicaragua are "a bit premature, because the game here is far from over," in the opinion of Ramón Gurdian, the anti-Sandinist head of the Nicaraguan Union of Agricultural Producers. There is Sandinist rhetoric, there is Reagan's rhetoric and then there is reality. They are three very different things.

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Tom Wicker

IN BRIEF

Terra-Cotta Figures Found in China

BEIJING (Combined Dispatches) — Three pits containing more than 3,000 terra-cotta figures depicting warriors and horses have been unearthed in Xuzhou, Jiangsu province, Xinhua news agency has reported.

Chinese archaeological experts Tuesday said that the discovery was the most important discovery since the figures guarding the tomb of Emperor Qin Shihuang, founder of the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.), were found outside Xian, Shaanxi province, in 1974. The three pits are believed to be attached to the tomb of a duke of the western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 24).

Archaeologists also have reported finding traces of mercury at the emperor's underground palace, evidence that ancient lore about "rivers of mercury" flowing through his tomb may be based on fact. (AFP, AP)

Gravity Inversion Said to Harm Eyes

NEW YORK (UPI) — Gravity inversion — hanging upside down to relieve back pain and ease tension — can damage the eyes, two doctors have reported.

When the body is inverted in a vertical position, pressure within the eyeball and blood vessels of the eye increases, said Dr. Thomas Friberg of the University of California at Davis and Dr. Robert Weinreb of the University of Texas Health Sciences Center in Dallas. Added pressure can cause blood to accumulate in the eyes, tiny blood spots to appear on the eyelids, excessive tearing and bleeding into the membrane surrounding the eyes, they reported.

Inversion devices, which suspend a person head-down by the ankles or feet, are used in health spas, fitness centers and homes, Dr. Friberg said.

Demise of South China Sea Predicted

PARIS (AFP) — The South China Sea will disappear 50 million to 170 million years after it was first formed — or 20 million years from now — a French-Chinese marine study has concluded.

The French Research Institute for the Exploitation of the Sea, reporting the findings of Chinese and French scientists aboard the oceanographic vessel Jean Charcot, said the sea between China, Borneo and the Philippines was formed 30 million to 150 million years ago.

The scientists used a sonar device to draw up a map of the seabed. By tracing 700 kilometers (435 miles) of seabed, the scientists reached their conclusions on the creation and eventual demise of the sea. The seabed is sliding eastward under the Philippines several centimeters a year and should disappear in 20 million years if it continues at that rate, they said.

Hottest Water Discovered in Pacific

CORVALLIS, Oregon (Reuters) — Scientists at Oregon State University have reported discovering the hottest water recorded on Earth on the floor of the Pacific Ocean.

Jack Diamond, an oceanography professor, said that a hot spring on the Juan de Fuca ridge, 480 kilometers (300 miles) off the West Coast, measured 750 degrees Fahrenheit (about 400 degrees centigrade). Mr. Diamond's team used a research submarine to probe the volcanic ocean floor of the Pacific coast near the U.S.-Canadian border.

The previous highest temperature was 350 degrees centigrade, recorded off Mexico's Pacific coast.

Cancer Said to Peak in Certain Months

SAN DIEGO (UPI) — The diagnosis of cancer seems to peak in certain months of the year, and victims of the disease appear to be more susceptible to treatment at certain times of the day, a scientist says.

"Female breast cancer occurs with a very sharp rhythmicity peaking in spring, and younger males with prostate cancer have a winter peak in disease diagnosis," Dr. William J. Hrushesky said. Speaking at a four-day seminar sponsored by the American Cancer Society, Dr. Hrushesky said his studies also point to a possible seasonal occurrence of glandular cancers and certain malignancies in men.

He said victims of the disease are more susceptible to successful treatment at certain times of the day. Dr. Hrushesky and researchers at the University of Minnesota are treating patients with advanced cancer on time-regulated programs called chemotherapy, he said. Minnesota researchers have designated the hours of 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. as the best times to administer cancer drugs.

Nimeiri Says Qadhafi Proposed Unity Pact

By David B. Ottaway
and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan has revealed that Muammar Qadhafi, the leader of Libya, offered \$5 billion as an incentive for Sudan to sign a unity agreement similar to that which Colonel Qadhafi worked out with Morocco last September.

Major General Nimeiri said he refused Colonel Qadhafi's offer even though Sudan is in dire need of economic assistance because of a severe drought.

The Sudanese leader said in an interview with The Washington Post that the Libyan offer was made several months ago when the Sudanese ambassador in Paris held talks with a representative of Colonel Qadhafi.

"We refused, and we stopped talking with him," President Nimeiri said.

President Nimeiri said he thought Colonel Qadhafi was seeking through his offer to "get inside the Sudan" to make contact with the opposition there and to isolate his country from Egypt, which is linked in an economic accord with Sudan.

"Because he was successful with Morocco, he wanted to use this with the Sudan," Major General Nimeiri said of Colonel Qadhafi's offer.

Libya and Morocco ratified a treaty of unity last September. The treaty called for a rotating presidency and a mutual defense agreement. King Hassan II of Morocco presumably wanted the accord to cement Libyan support for Morocco in its war against the Polisario Front guerrillas in the Western Sahara. Libya previously supported the Polisario Front.

Major General Nimeiri said that the Paris meeting with Colonel Qadhafi's envoy was "not a new thing" and was "the 10th time or the 12th time" it had happened.

"The last time he said, 'I am going to pay \$5 billion to you,'" Major General Nimeiri said of Colonel Qadhafi's offer through the representative in Paris. "He thinks I am in need of money so that I will obey his instructions. He doesn't know that in the Sudan we have had worse famines before. We lost about half our population, but we didn't go to Libya."

Major General Nimeiri blamed most of Sudan's current financial and economic problems on drought, which he said has reduced agricultural production to 10 percent of normal in many areas and brought more than a million refugees into Sudan from neighboring countries.

Reflecting Washington's heightened security concerns, the administration moved quickly to indicate that it took Colonel Qadhafi seriously.

The world cannot tolerate the lawlessness and terrorism which Qadhafi so openly advocates," Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, said Tuesday. "He should know this and be aware that Libya will be held accountable for its actions."

He pleaded with Sudan's credi-

SCIENCE

Deep Drilling May Answer Some Mysteries About Continents

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

IN one of Arthur Conan Doyle's stories, Professor Challenger, the mad scientist, decides that Earth is alive and its crust is the creature's shell. He drills eight miles through the crust in Scotland and reaches a heaving, evil-smelling surface into which he drives a sharp drill. The Earth emits "a howl in which pain, anger, menace and the outraged majesty of Nature all blended into one hideous shriek."

No one has yet penetrated quite eight miles (about 13 kilometers), although scientists have long dreamed of sampling the crust at those depths in hope of finding answers to such basic mysteries as the origin of continents and of the forces that cause them to rise and fall thousands of feet. It is at such depths that high pressure and temperature radically alter the rocks and produce ore deposits, some of which later reach the surface.

The Soviet Union has almost reached the depth of Professor Challenger's fictitious penetration, a 7.5-mile hole on the Kola Peninsula east of Scandinavia, and, in September, the Russians began drilling a nine-mile hole near Kryvoy Rog in the southern Ukraine. These and other Soviet drilling projects, combined with the use of underground nuclear explosions for deep seismic sounding, are part of an intensive effort to learn more about resources that underlie the Soviet Union, especially the presence of metallic ores deep below the surface.

Similar projects are also underway in other countries. A few weeks ago, West Germany announced plans to bore nine miles beneath the Black Forest and to drill another hole near the Czechoslovak border.

Until the drilling of the Kola hole, the deepest man-made hole was the Berlin-Rogers oil well in Oklahoma. Drilling there stopped at a depth of six miles when the drill penetrated molten sulfur.

While a program of continental deep drilling has been proposed for the United States, it seems destined that the drill, in this way, Soviet engineers bored Earth's deepest hole.

The most ambitious proposal is a six-mile hole in the Appalachians near the Georgia-South Carolina border.

Some geologists believe the zone marks the leading edge of a slab of distant origin that was pushed over the continent's rim as Africa approached the East Coast several hundred million years ago. The project could help confirm or deny this hypothesis and identify the original continental material beneath.

European donors had delayed their aid, he said, though he said he was never aware that the United States had held back on nearly \$200 million in economic aid because of Sudan's difficulties with the IMF.

President Ronald Reagan announced Monday that \$67 million in U.S. aid to Sudan would be resumed along with an additional 225,000 tons in emergency food relief.

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Major General Nimeiri said that the Paris meeting with Colonel Qadhafi's envoy was "not a new thing" and was "the 10th time or the 12th time" it had happened.

He said violence should be brought to bear against the United States and such countries as Egypt and Sudan, which have been his chief adversaries.

Reflecting Washington's heightened security concerns, the administration moved quickly to indicate that it took Colonel Qadhafi seriously.

Company officials, hoping to avoid a major incident, did not call the police when the chanting, singing demonstrators filled the lobby of Citibank's 22nd-floor offices and the corridors outside.

Officials invited the group to send in a delegation for what turned out to be a sometimes sharp but still polite discussion that lasted

neatly as well as seek deep-lying oil resources.

Nevertheless, according to Dr. Barry Raleigh, director of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, the \$60-million project is probably too expensive for the current climate of tight federal budget constraints. Progress will also depend on the extent to which the oil and minerals industries provide financial and technical support.

Dr. Raleigh is chairman of an 18-university consortium called Deep Observation and Sampling of the Earth's Continental Crust. Last July the consortium submitted a proposal for the project to the National Science Foundation. In October the idea was endorsed in a congressional resolution.

The consortium report cited an address 90 years ago by Grove Karl Gilbert, president of the Geological Society of America, outlining major unanswered questions about the Earth. They included the nature of the boundary between continents and ocean basins, the origin of continents, whether they "float" on soft foundations or are rigidly supported, why they rise and fall, and whether they are permanent. Only the last question has been answered. The consortium's report said: The continents are constantly subject to dismemberment and reassembly.

THE report suggested a number of drilling sites. It favored obtaining complete samples, or "core sections," of the penetrated rock. Some oil-well specialists believe this will not be necessary, citing sophisticated new ways, with instruments lowered down the hole, to determine many properties of the rock. It is also possible in some cases to punch out small samples from the hole walls.

One proposed project of special interest to Dr. Stehli, he said in a recent telephone interview, is the hole being drilled into California's Salton Sea rift zone, which is deeper than the drift, in this way. Soviet engineers pointed out, is the only active zone of crustal spreading in the United States.

The rift has already opened the Gulf of California, and to the north it is gradually widening the Imperial Valley, which holds the Salton Sea and some of southern California's richest irrigated farmland.

The spreading process, similar to that which is gradually widening the Atlantic Ocean along the mid-Atlantic Ridge, generates abnormally high temperatures.

As a result the Imperial Valley has been exploited as a source of geothermal energy. At least four miles of sediment cover the valley floor and it has been estimated that the energy was wetted with water or organic liquids, ground up, fractured, or irradiated.

The types of light signals were a further clue that energy came from deep in the mineral, not from the immediate subsurface area.

The scientists further concluded

that the energy was being transferred to the surface by some means because the emissions were triggered by agents that acted only upon the clay surface.

Despite the arguments for the clay-life theory, Dr. Leslie Orgel, a biochemist at the Salk Institute, at La Jolla, California, said: "If you took a vote, the majority of people who work on the origin of life would probably still vote for the old-fashioned soup. I'm a good believer still."

Subsequent research suggested

that clay has the ability to act as a catalyst in important chemical reactions and could even be capable of such lifelike attributes as self-replication.

Dr. Cairns-Smith argued that inorganic "proto-organisms" in clay were not only precursors of the building-block molecules of life, such as amino acids, but also may have provided a transitional evolutionary structure for it. That is, the synthesis of living organisms on organic compounds accumulated particularly in the Earth's early waters. Energy from lightning and solar radiation then caused the compounds to undergo spontaneous self-replication.

The research at Ames found that the clay minerals acquired and retained energy from the environment, primarily radioactive decay, and somehow transfer it from the deep interior to the mineral surface. This is more than the simple retention of heat from sunlight, because the energy persisted for many days and possibly years.

Dr. Coyne said the evidence for these energy properties was in the ultraviolet light that emanated

from the clay when it was wetted with water or organic liquids, ground up, fractured, or irradiated.

The supporters of the proposed project hope it will be possible for the drill to penetrate to the region where the temperature is 752 degrees Fahrenheit (401 degrees centigrade). The bottom of the Kola hole was 400 degrees Fahrenheit, but the Russians believe a titanium alloy that loses its strength as great as a dozen miles, where rock drift from local sources of heat should be at 750 degrees Fahrenheit.

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drillers are chambers of magma, or molten rock, that underlie some areas of past volcanic eruption on a

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area of Yellowstone National Park.

Panel members seeking to understand how ores are formed identified the mining district around Creede, Colorado, as their first choice for drilling, followed by the Tonopah District of Nevada; Red Mountain, Arizona, and Butte, Montana. Long ago, head-driven water circulating deep under these regions seems to have extracted metals from the rock and deposited them as veins of ore.

A possible drilling site of special

interest to Dr. Raleigh, an authority

on movements along California's San Andreas Fault, would be one into that deep crack in the crust where inexorable northwest sliding of the Pacific floor is dragging with it much of California's rim, including the entire Los Angeles basin.

There is no direct knowledge of deep-seated conditions that determine when and where the fault will slip, causing earthquakes large and small. The uncertainties, according to Dr. Raleigh, include the state of stress and temperature within the rock, its chemical composition,

crystal state and electrical properties, its permeability, and the presence of fluid within its pores.

Any one of these factors could provide clues to the imminence of a major earthquake.

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to Y. A. Kozlovsky, the Soviet minister of geology, who is a specialist in mineral exploration, have been "copious flows of hot, highly mineralized water."

Where the water is able to make its way upward into other formations, it can deposit its dissolved minerals to form veins of ore. Mr. Kozlovsky wrote in a recent issue of *Scientific American*. Such water release, or "hydraulic disaggregation" of metamorphic rock, had never before been observed. At all levels the drilling also released such gases as helium, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, methane, and other hydrocarbons.

A MAJOR surprise occurred

when the drill penetrated what was

thought to be the Courd discontinuity, a worldwide feature thought to separate the upper crust and its

lower, denser region. Seismic waves

travel considerably faster through

these regions seem to have extracted

metals from the rock and deposited

them as veins of ore.

NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	
AT&T	1,247,45	211.6	209.8	210.4	-1.5	-0.7%
PG Co	1,242,24	175.0	173.8	174.0	+0.2	+1.2%
AmtExpo	1,220,24	41.6	40.4	40.6	+1.2	+3.0%
AmWest	1,196,24	27.2	26.8	27.1	+0.3	+1.1%
AmTech	1,174,24	21.4	21.2	21.4	+0.2	+0.9%
HoneyCo	1,168,24	21.4	21.0	21.6	+0.6	+2.8%
Unicorp	1,157,24	20.4	20.2	20.6	+0.4	+2.0%
TWA	1,156,24	12.4	12.2	12.4	+0.2	+1.6%
Orbital	1,147,24	25.2	24.8	25.0	+0.2	+0.8%
Persim	1,142,24	25.2	24.8	25.0	+0.2	+0.8%
Conver	1,135,24	11.6	11.4	11.6	+0.2	+1.7%
Nicent	1,115,24	11.6	11.4	11.6	+0.2	+1.7%

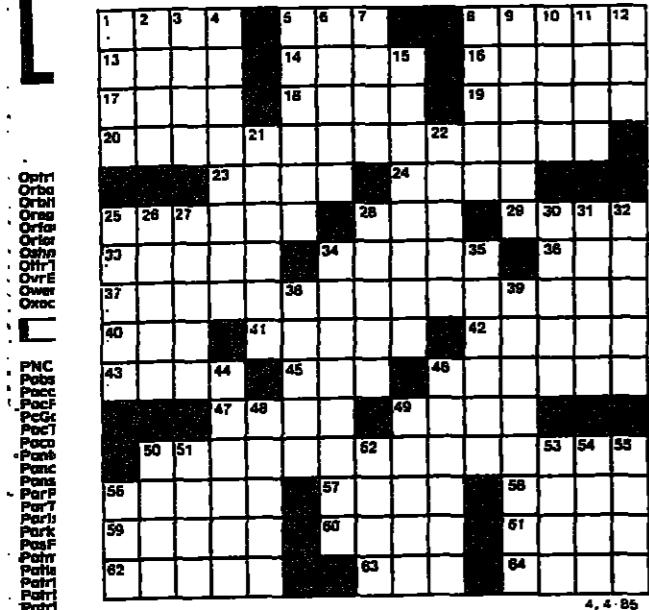
Dow Jones Averages					
Open	Previous	High	Low	Close	3 P.M.
Indus	127,35	126.12	126.12	126.50	126.97
Trans	162,75	167.73	167.65	167.12	167.12
Comp	517.34	512.19	514.47	507.63	507.63

NYSE Index					
Open	Previous	High	Low	Close	3 P.M.
Composite	105.15	104.62	104.51	102.54	102.54
Industrial	105.15	104.62	104.51	102.54	102.54
Trans.	105.03	104.72	104.72	104.72	104.72
Services	105.00	104.87	104.87	104.87	104.87

Wednesday's
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ACROSS

- 1 Obscures
- 2 Southern constellation
- 3 Plant of the lily
- 4 Star
- 5 Won
- 6 N.D.'s largest city
- 7 Bairn
- 8 Bearies' meter maid
- 9 Pardon or slacken
- 10 "Leave—," variation on 3
- 11 Concept, to canus
- 12 Snow book
- 13 Fraud
- 14 Dutch city
- 15 Open a bit
- 16 Marketplace
- 17 Barn
- 18 Bearies' meter maid
- 19 Pardon or slacken
- 20 "Leave—," variation on 3
- 21 Across
- 22 Negotiate
- 23 Trouters' specialties
- 24 Shaffer hit play
- 25 Alice's cat
- 26 Place for un maître
- 27 Laundry duo
- 28 Organic compound
- 29 Roofers' tools
- 30 Jackass's mate
- 31 Alpine feature
- 32 Detection device
- 33 Continuous series
- 34 Kind of pass
- 35 Kind of pass
- 36 Political refuse
- 37 Esposes again
- 38 Small sofa
- 39 Mortar's partner
- 40 Builds
- 41 Conscious
- 42 Stocky person
- 43 Darling stat.
- 44 "Leave—," Delphic advice to Polycrates
- 45 Card—, cover girl
- 46 Committee's program
- 47 Type of croquet
- 48 Hand (helped out)
- 49 "Tony—," Sinatra film

DOWN

- 1 Bambi, e.g.
- 2 Dieter's spread
- 3 "Give You Anything—"
- 4 Stocky person
- 5 Darling stat.
- 6 Suppose
- 7 Costume for Coppélia
- 8 Denmark's — Islands
- 9 Committee's program
- 10 "Tony—," Sinatra film

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY DAD'S GOLF UMBRELLA SURE COMES IN HANDY ON DAYS LIKE THIS!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STALN

ANSWER: STALIN

LIVIG

ANSWER: LIVING

RAHWTT

ANSWER: RATTLESNAKE

TUSDIP

ANSWER: TUESDAY

ANSWER: METAL REBEL MAYHEM ANSWER

Yesterday's Jumble: METAL REBEL MAYHEM ANSWER What the oil tycoon said when asked to talk about the cost of his wealth—IT'S BENEATH ME!

Answers tomorrow

Today's Jumble: METAL REBEL MAYHEM ANSWER

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ART BUCHWALD

Pushing the PR Buttons

WASHINGTON — One of the better jobs in Washington these days is working for a public relations firm. There are hundreds of them all over the city and anyone with a decent name in the government can find a home at one — at triple his or her present salary.

There was a time when PR companies worked cheaply and secretly for their clients. Now they charge enormous fees and get their names in the newspapers as frequently as the people they're supposed to publicize.

What do PR companies in Washington do to earn their money? I dropped in on Robert Flack, founder of one of the hottest companies in the business. Among those listed as vice presidents on Flack's door are two retired assistant secretaries of state, the wife of a congressman, an ex-presidential advance man, a South American general and the former emperor of Tibetoland.

Flack's large penthouse office overlooks the White House. "Boy," I said. "You have some view."

He smiled as he pointed out the window. "Some of the happiest days of my life were spent in the Rose Garden over there."

"I bet you miss it," I said.

He sighed. "It's only a stone's throw away and the old man said I can smell the flowers anytime I want to. What can I do for you?"

"There's been a lot of stuff about Washington PR firms in the papers lately and I was curious. Why the high profile?"

"Well, first and foremost, we need clients who can afford our services. In order to get them we have to make sure everyone is aware that we know the right buttons to push. Excuse me just a moment . . . Miss Blackwell, if Ed Meese calls tell him I'm still out to lunch . . . What were you saying?"

"Is the client buying access to people in power?"

"Let's get this straight. I never mention my White House or Hill connections to get a client. I don't



want them to think I can open any powerful doors for them just because I'm asking for a six-figure retainer."

"Then why do you have that autographed photo of Tip O'Neill on your desk?"

"It makes me feel good just to look at him."

"O.K., so you don't use your government connections for your business. What do you do for your clients?"

"Hold it," he said. "Miss Blackwell, call Caspar Weinberger and tell him he looked great on the Ted Koppel show last night."

"You know Caspar Weinberger?" I asked.

"I never talk about anybody in Washington that I know," he said. "Back to my business. What we do is present our client's image in the best light. That does not mean we are dishonest. But there are two sides to every story. Here's a perfect example," he said, holding up a photo of dead people lying in a foreign government casket. "A foreign government kept showing their troops shooting demonstrators. We immediately put out the story that the only reason the people were shot was because demonstrations are forbidden in the country and the people were breaking the law."

" Didn't President Reagan say that about South Africa at his press conference a few weeks ago?"

"We had nothing to do with that," he protested. "South Africa isn't our client."

"I didn't say it was. So what do you do besides make bad countries look good?"

"We don't make bad countries look good. We make strong countries look good. We also represent U.S. industries under attack from the government, and create favorable climates for businessmen who are going to be indicted by a federal grand jury. We provide junkets for the media and will even write their stories and film them. TV news spots for them. The United States couldn't have an informed public without people like us."

"I believe it. Thanks for your time."

"Don't mention it. Oh, by the way, if you see Henry Kissinger out in the waiting room tell him I haven't forgotten he's here."

All these plays share a sense of mission that goes beyond art.

AIDS Deaths Prompt Wave Of Plays on New York Stages

By Samuel G. Freedman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When William Hoffman began writing a play about the mysterious disease called AIDS nearly three years ago, he thought he was alone in his calling. He was writing out of a personal pain — the death of a friend who only months before had been robust

while writing "Fever," for instance, Holt took the Gay Men's Health Crisis training course for "buddies" who support AIDS victims. One of the major characters in the play is "As Is," the case of "As Is" the Glunes — an organization that produces works by homosexual artists, like Harvey Fierstein's "Torch Song

"The subject itself is so horrifying," Innaratus said, "that it's hard to do it justice. It's also so mysterious it doesn't lend itself to the traditional ways you would write about a disease."

Hoffman's solution was to write not about the disease, but the reaction to it. "As Is" charts the relationship between Richard, a novelist who contracts AIDS, and Saul, the lover he left before becoming ill. In "As Is," as in "Nightswear" and "Fever," it is the jilted lover who returns to comfort the dying man.

Critics lauded the play's humanity, as well as the performances and the direction of Marshall Mason. But several critics also complained that "As Is" describes Richard's sexual adventures, from leather bars to a Marakesh graveyard, in elegiac terms. There was little indication that he might have developed AIDS through sexual promiscuity.

"I think some critics wanted me to be moralistic," Hoffman said. "And I'm not inclined to be. I don't think people need to be told what to do or what not to do. I don't think bawling people out has ever stopped anyone from doing anything."

Chesley, in "Nightswear," defended sexual freedom as a cornerstone of the homosexual lifestyle. When a character with AIDS cries out, "I'm going to die," another responds: "Yes, yes. But meanwhile you're going to live! Live until the very moment you die! And make love in every possible, safe and sensible way!"

"AIDS isn't just a question of losing young lives," Chesley said. "It's meant reengaging on our eroticism. People for the first time in their lives were at home with themselves and were expressing themselves through eroticism. It was simply a question of having fun."

Holt argues the other side of the same issue in "Fever." When an exercise teacher is hospitalized, one of his friends suggests that "if he hadn't been into all these heavy sex scenes in his life, he never would have gotten AIDS."

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The first New York play about AIDS — the often fatal disease that weakens the body's resistance to infection and that disproportionately afflicts homosexual and bisexual men, intravenous drug users, homosexuals and recent immigrants from Haiti — was Robert Chesley's "Nightswear," which played last May at the Meridian Gray Theater. Four months later, Stephen Holt's "Fever of Unknown Origin" opened at the Theater for a New City. Preview performances of Larry Kramer's "Normal Heart" produced by Joseph Papp began Tuesday at the Public Theater. A play at the Public, "Coming of Age in Sofio" by Albert Insaurralde, also refers to the fear of AIDS among homosexuals.

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